SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Madam, copies of the statement are not available.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Copies. They were waiting for the noise and the din to settle down before circulating the copies. Mr. Minister, you continue. They will get the copies.

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: This is one of the longest statements in the history of....*(Interruptions)*...

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But one thing I must say to the House today that we took almost 40 minutes on the various issues which are concerning the Members. The Minister will make the statement, but I want to take the sense of the House and I request the Members that we have a very important Bill, the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 1992. The discussion is almost over. After he makes the statement, we can have this Bill and pass it and then in the evening we can have clarifications. *(Interruptions)*...5 o'clock *(Interruptions)*...Tomorrow evening.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Bihar): I have a point to make. The rapidity with which the statements are made we are running into a backlog. We have already two statements which are slated for today.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We can have it tomorrow evening. Let him make the statement today because the House was not running and he came many times but he could not speak.

आप बोलिए, चलिए, आपके लिए इनवायर्नमेंट ठीक हो गया है ।

AN HON. MEMBER: It is a longstatement.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Tamil Nadu): Let him lay it on the Table of the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. He likes to speak.

पांच-दस मिनट में हो जाएगा ।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : अगर इसे बार मलोना भेज दिया जाता तो कम से कम एक गोल्ड मेडल तो हम को मिल जाता ।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Well, the Minister has done a good work. So, he should get an opportunity to speak about it.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, Twenty years ago the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at tockholm in June, 1972, focussed world attention on the environment. In 1989, the United Nations General Assembly decided to hold an international Conference on Environment and Development, thereby recognising the interdependnce between the two issues. The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) was finally held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from June 3 to 14, 1992. The Summit segment of the Conference, from June 12 to 14, was graced by the presence of our Prime Minister. The Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Eduardo Faleiro, also participated during these days. I was present throughout the Conference. Our delegation included eight eminent experts in various fields related to environment, and officials from the concerned Ministries.

In preparing for the Rio Conference, consultations were held by us with scientists, experts and NGOs within the country; the UNEP (January, 1992), Japan (February, 1992) and the SAARC countries (April, 1992); and, also in the for a provided by the Conferences of Developing Countries held at New Delhi in April, 1990, at Beijing in June, 1991, and at Kuala Lumpur in April, 1992. Four meetings of the Preparatory Committee of the UNCED were also held between 1990 and 1992. I participated

in the fourth PREPCOM in March-April, 1992. The object of these consultations was to develop a better understanding in the issues in the negotiations leading to the Rio Conference.

An important feature of the Conference and the preparations for it has been the involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations. Non-Governmental Organisations and other experts have also been consulted in the preparation of the national approach, from time to time. The National Report to the UNCED was coordinated and prepared by the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Apart from bringing out broad features of the conservation tradition in India, and the overall concerns about living in harmony with nature, the Report highlights some of the activities undertaken by the State, by the people and by Non-Governmental Organisations in addressing environmental issues, and in correcting the imbalances between the overall environment and development. The Report also seeks to bring out the dimensions of the problems which India faces and those in which the international community needs to participate for solving in the future.

The agenda of UNCED reflected the interests of both the developing and developed countries, with their varied environmental concerns. The discussions covered programme areas related to local and global environmental problems as well as the mechanisms and modalities for implementing the measures. The negotiations addressed, among other issues, the production and consumption patterns in the developed countries, which are the major cause of the global environmental degradation. There was also agreement on the special responsibility of the developed countries to tackle these problems because these problems originated in those countries and also because the financial and technological resources of the developed countries are far greater and their options are wider.

The negotiations also identified the constraints and obstacles faced by the developing countries in their pursuit of development. There was agreement with growth must continue for living standards to rise, and that environmental and economic benefits coincide across a sizeable area. While there is agreement that action is needed to be taken by all countries for pursuing an environmentally sound development path, flexibility has to be retained in regard to the manner in which the objectives are implemented.

The discussions included examination of of the nature of the prevalent economic order, trade patterns, terms and levels of aid, functioning of international financial institutions and the working of the UN system. In an effort to maintain the quality of the environment for the present and future generations and achieve environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries, the Conference addressed sectoral isues such as the atmosphere, land resources, soil loss, water resources, toxic chemicals, hazardous substances, human settlements, etc., and also basic cross-sectoral issues such as science, new and additional financial resources, transfer of environmentally sound technology and institutional arrangements for the follow-up of the agreements reached at the Conferencee. The scale of the effort required has been estimated by the Secretariat of the conference at dollar 625 billion annually, including dollar 125 bilion Overseas Development Assistance. to forests, on global envronmental considerations.

Environmental considerations are now going to be a major factor in international relations and the following implications are already apparent:—

The Rio Conference has served to generate awareness about the inter-related concerns of environment and development and as to how and why these need to be tackled together. There is a better appreciation of the linkages between poverty, environment and development; the poor are dependent on neatural resources for their subsistence needs and in the absence of growth and diversification of the economy the lack of options leads them to overexploit these resources. In relations between States, the area of common understanding has widened, paying the wayfor a global partnership. This also includes a clearer understanding of the

[Shri Kamal Nath]

overall problems which the developing countries face and the need for global strategies to address economic issues in order to bring about a fair and equitable international order.

The "Right to Development" has been reaffirmed. In the context of environment it implies giving priority to eradication of poverty while seeking to achieve sustainable development.

All States have re-affirmed national sovereignty over natural resources, a concept which some countries were suggesting to be modified particularly in relation to forests, on global environmental considerations.

Agreement has been reached that research and development and transfer to developing countries of environmentally sound technologies is a pre-requisite for sustainable development. There is also agreement on a procedure whereby patents can be purchased from companies in the developed countries and then supplied to the developing countries.

There is a commitment by the developed countries to increase development assistancee on grant and on concessional erms.

There is an agreement to initiate steps for a Convention on Desertification.

There is general acceptancee of the role of major groups in society viz. the NGOs business, women and youth—in decision making related to environment issues and for steps to be taken to enable them to contribute to environmental well-being.

A Commission on Sustainable Development has been set up under the United Nations General Assembly which will receive reports, as well as assess and review the implementation of Agenda 21, including transfer of financial resources and technology.

The specific outputs of the Rio Conference include the following:

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development which gives the elements of sustainable development, in the form of a declaration of rights and obligations of governments and individuals.

Adoption of Agenda-21, which is a set of comprehensive programmes of action for protecting the environment and reconciling it with development.

The agreement on a non-legally binding authoritative Statement of Principles for a global consensus on the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forests.

Signing of the framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Conservation of Biodiversity.

Copies of these important documents have been placed in the Parliament library, except Agenda-21, which will be placed no sooner the full edited version thereof is received from the UNCED Secretariat.

The Indian delegation to UNCED played an active role not only in the detailed negotiations on Agenda-21 but also in mobilising opinion, both among countries of the Group of 77 and others, on various important issues, particularly in regard to the Rio Declaraton on Environment and Development and the Statement on Forests, leading to a broad consensus of views.

The proposed follow up action planned by the Government includes dissemination of the decisions taken at the Conference for general awareness and fostering better understanding of this relevant isues, holding consultations to secure agreement of priorities and coordinate action in regard to programmes of action outlined at the Conference.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, we will have clarifications tomorrow as agreed. We congratulate you for not only maknig a long statement but also for making India proud. Now we will take up the Statutory Resolution—Further discussion on the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Ordinance, 1992 and the Bill. Mr. Naunihal Singh, you may speak on this and not on the statement. We are resuming the discussion on the Resolution on the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Ordinance, 1992 and the Bill.

तो उस पर आपका नाम है । आपकी पार्टी के 20 मिनट हैं । कृपया कर अपना भाषण करिए ।

STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF THE FOREIGN TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ORDINANCE 1992 AND THE FOREIGN TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) BILL, 1992— Contd.

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH (Uttar Pradesh): Since, technology, investment and production are inter-dependent, will the hon. Minister assure that this Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 1992 would be able to bring about these elements together and spur the economic growth further? He has pointed out that the Import and Export Control Act, 1947 was made under different circumstances. Although it has been amended from time to time, the Act does not provide an adequate legal framework for the development and promotion of India's foreign trade. Besides, in July 1991 and August 1991, major changes in trade policy were made by policy were made by the Government. But these were not comprehensive measures. The goal of the new trade policy should be to increase productivity and competitivenees to achieve a strong export performance. However, the prominent missing elements in the Bill are: (1) The provision of conducting wholesome international marketing surveys in target markets by professionals. (2) Proper direction of the trade to follow. (3) Reducing the cost of production. (4) Quality control mechanism. (5) Provision for research and development. (6) Intensive and extensive training of exporters which should become a condition precedent for registration of an exporter. (7) Provision for organised export-oriented production activities,

(8) International advertising campaign for India's goods.

[The Vice-Chairman (Shri H. Hanumanthappa) in the Chair]

In this country, the practice has been to export whatever is being produced and not wilfully manufacture and export what is needed in the foreign markets. Hence, there is no marked-oriented production. To this end in view, the Bill is silent. Besides another serious complaint has been that the goods exported do not generally match with the samples earlier approved by the buyer. The Bill does not provide any safeguards or punishments against such an embarassing situation. Therefore, I do not support the Bill as there are no provisions in it for the development of exports. Thank you.

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह मान (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, "द फारेन ट्रेड (डवलपमेंट एण्ड रेग्लेशन) बिल, 1992 के संबंध में मैं अपने विचार रख रहा हूं। इम्पोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट में सारे देश की भागीदारी एक जैसी होनी चाहिए, गांव में भी और शहर में भी। आज तक जो होता रहा है, वह गांव से हम एक्सपोर्ट तो नहीं करते रहे हैं, गांव को मारने के लिए एम्पोर्ट करते रहे हैं। यह आज तक की हमारी जो नीति रही है, वह है । अब इस नीति को तोड़ने के लिए हमें सोचना चाहिए, न कि इस नीति को और बढ़ावा देने के लिए ।

महोदय, हमने जब कपास पैदा करने वाले किसान को मारने की बात सोची तो हमने कपास और बाहर से मंगवा लिया। इसी तरह गेहूं मंगवा लिया । अभी भी हमने गेहूं मंगवाया है, जबकि पंजाब में गेहूं पड़ा है, वहां से हम ले नहीं रहे, बाहर से मंगवा रहे हैं और यह इसलिए कि पंजाब के किसान से हम गेहूं खरीदना नहीं चाहते, उसको मारना चाहते हैं । तो ऐसी नीति, जिससे हम गाव को तबाह करते हैं और शहर को बचाने की कोशिश करते हैं, मैं कहूंगा कि गांव को मार देंगे तो देश भी नहीं बच सकता। इसलिए हमें गांव को बचाने और उसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए नीति तैयार करनी चाहिए ।

महोदय, यह कहां का इंसाफ है कि बाहर के मुल्कों में ट्रैक्टर सस्ता मिल रहा हो और हमारे यहां किसान को ट्रैक्टर महंगा मिले और अगर कोई लाना चाहे तो यहां आने न दें, मशीनरी यहां आने